generally supposed he had

may be found necessary during the voyage,

Gomin in this city:—

The three post forts, Phil Kearney, Reno and Smith, are in a state of siege. All the Sloux Indians, including those who committed the atrocities in Minnesota, are in the neighborhood. The garrison at Fort Reno comists of three companies of infantry, not full, and one piece of artitlery. Phil Kearney has four pieces of artillery, and are companies of infantry, one-half effective, and a few mounted men. Fort Smith has two pieces of artillery, two companies of Infantry, and twenty-eight mounted men, amounting in the aggregate to feur hundred men, amounting in the gregate for the state of siege. The mass of the Indians are outle river about fifty miles from this post. Our communication with Fort Smith is entirely ent off. Some fifteen hundred todges of Indians are located at that point, including the Blackfeet, the Cheyennes and Arrapshoes, the whote number amounting to between 4,000 and 5 000. They are well mounted and armed. They have several times attacked the wood trains and arrapshors and accounted and armed. They have several times attacked the wood trains and armed area reason hedle whenced.

Hamburg mail, 18 conts; to Switzerland by Bremea or Hamburg meil, 19 cents; to Italy by Bremea or Hamburg mail, 24 cents; to Turkey by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents; to Gesece be Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents; to Gibraiter, Spain and Portugal by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents; to Australia, India and China by Bremea or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles, 37

mail, 32 cents; to Giresce by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 35 cents; to Gibraiter, Spain and Portugal by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents; to Australia, India and China by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles, 37 cents; via Prieste 35 cents.

Propayment of postage is optional in each case, except only letters for Australia, India and China, on which the postage is required to be prepaid by stamp. Letters coming from those countries to the United States by Bremen or Hamburg mail are subject to the same opestage charre and the same conditions of prepayment, with the following exceptions:—From Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail, the charge is 26 cents; from Schleswigh-loistein and Benmark, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 26 cents; from Norway, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 26 cents; from Norway, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 26 cents; from Norway, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 27 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 28 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 50 cents; from Italy, by Breme

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 29, 1307.

OUR MINISTER AT VIENNA.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the response of the President to the resolution of Mr. Sumaer, calling for correspondence with the State Department on the subject of Mr. Motley's resignation as Minister to Austria. It was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

It was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table. The following is the correspondence:—

AR ARWAIN TO ME. MOTEST.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 21, 1888.

STH.—A citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Parks, in which he represents that he had travelled extensively in Europe during the past year, in the course of which he had occasion to see something of our discrete sand Corous in various countries. That most of these whom he mat were bitterly hostile to the President and his administration, and expressed that hostillity in so even a manner as to astonish Americans and leave a very ond impression on Europeans. He adds that you do not printed to conical "your diagust," as he says you style it, at his President's whole conduct. That you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman descreted his pledges and principles in common with Mr. Schward, who you say is hopelessly degraded. Your deminder confirmation of the truth of these reports is requested. Jam, sit, your obedient serval.

or condition of the truth of these reports is requested ann, sir, jour obedient servant, william H. SEWARD.

Lagarion of the SEWARD.

Lagarion of the SEWARD.

Lagarion of the SEWARD.

Lagarion of the United State has addressed a letter from you dated Nevember 21, 1865, to which haston to reply. You inform the the citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris stating that in the course in the settlesse of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris stating that in the course in the settlesse of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris stating that in the course in the storm he met were bitterly hostile in the president and the simmilateration, and expressed that hos may in so open amoner as to actonish Americans as to leave a very had impression on Europeans. While the Opening paragraph, relang generally to United a simming an action of the second in the second of the second in the second of the s

bill.

Mr. Jonsson, (dem.) of Md., supposed the Senate would not want to pass this bill during the morning bour. He moves to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Wabs hoped it would not be postponed.

Mr. Davrs, (dem.) of Ky., thought the subject one of importance and that it ought to be properly considered. He hoped the veto message would be printed and the bill made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Wade said this was an old question. It had been fully debated and must be thoroughly understood. Senators were as ready to vote now as they could be to-morrow.

Senators were as ready to vote now as they could be tomorrow.

Mr. Sacusersy, (dem.) of Del., asked that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, that he might have an opportunity to review the charges of surpation and vulgarity of language made against the President. He had heard the most disgusting language used in this Senate, couched in Frenchified phrases, and he wished to institute a comparison between them and the language used by the President.

Mr. Hendricks, (dem.) of Ind., opposed the passage of the bill. He would like to know why the language of the third section of this bill differed from the language of the same a setton of the Nebraska bill. He would like to know why the language of the know why the ratification of the fundamental condition of negro suffrage was submitted to the State Legislature of Colorado, while in Nebraska it was submitted to the Territorial Legislature. He denounced the bill as a wrong to the large States, and as a political expedient.

Mr. Josseow was addressing the Senate when the morning hour expired, and the message wend over till to-morrow, and was ordered to be printed.

The Taking.

The Taking.

particular interest, he had offered this smeadment to get his share. He should move to recommit the bill to the committee, to be considered in connection with the internal revenue bill, for the purpose of reducing the saxer of the country at least a hundred millions a year.

While Mr. Davis was proceeding with his remarks the President's private secretary arrived with the vete of the bill to admit Nobraska.

The question at the conclusion of Mr. Davis' speech was upon the motion to recommit with instructions.

Mr. Griners, (rep.) of Iowa, asked for a division of the question on a committed and instructions. He would like to see the bill recommitted; if it could not be recommitted be would like to see it posiponed. He was in favor of the first clause of Mr. Bavis' instruction, but he was unwilling to bind the committee to reduce taxation by a specific amount. He moved to strike out that clause of the instructions.

Mr. Davis scoepted the modification preposed, and the question was upon recommiting with instructions to the Finance Committee to compare it with instructions to the Finance Committee to compare it with the present tariff of the Internal Revenue laws, &c.

Mr. Shrinara, (rep.) of Ohie, hoped this would he a lest wide. To refer the bill at this stage of the neesion was to kill it. If men who were opposed to the bill hoped to kill it by loading it down with amendments, they might as well kill it now.

After debate by Mescara Sherman, Renderson, Brown, Grimes, Pessenden and Hendricks, the wise on recommitting was taken, as follows:—

YEAS—Messers Revens, Buckaslew, Davis, Doollittle, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, Norton, Fatterson, Riddle, Namithry, Sunner, Trambull and Wisson—B. Gragin, Cresewell, Diron, Edmunda, Feasmenten, Poigs Poster, Frellinghuysen, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morril, Ramsay, Welliams and Yate—25.

Mr. Borner of Nor Vor Revens, Suchaslew, Davis, Poster, Frellinghuysen, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morril, Ramsay, Welliams and Yate—25.

Assers on Nor Vor Revens, Compan, M

on.

Mr. Seman moved to amend by meeting a provision for a duty of 50 cents per ton on coal mined not more than thurty degrees east of Washington. This was in the hill as reported from the committe; but as amended the duty is \$1 50 upon all coal, no matter where imported

hill as reported from the committe; but as amended the duty is \$1.50 upon all coal, no matter where imported from.

After some debate Mr. Sumper modified his amendment so as to make the duty on all imported coal 50 cents per ton; but subsequently, by request, withdrew the modification.

Mr. Oksawell. (rep.) of Mac, said if the view of Mr. Sumner prevailed the bill had better be withdrawn.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mac, said be would not be forry to see the bill voted down. It was not a Massachusetts tariff. Massachusetts did not demand it. There was nothing in it to compensate for the high duty on iron, wood, coal and steel. He wanted others to take the full responsibility of the bill upon themselves. He protected against the report that New England demanded it. It was not called for by Massachusetts. If he voted for this bill it would be on grounde of general good to the country, not special to his own State.

Mr. Hendender, (rep.) of Ms., easied the year and

Mr. Wilson and arrinciple in it and you will blow it to atoms.

Mr. Coxygen, (rep.) of Cal., thought it strange that opposition to this bill should come from Senators from a Stap-dist had grown great on high tariffa.

Mr. Wilson said he noticed that the general drift of amendments to the bill was against the interests of the State he represented. He was ready to tage his share of the denunciation that might follow the passage of this bill, but he did not want it asserted that Massachusetts lived on the tariff bounty of the government.

At twenty-five minutes to six o'clock Mr. Heckalaw moved an adjournment.

Mr. Francousts moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to request the attendance of absent mambers.

Mr. Grassa moved to add the words, "at twelve o'clock to-morrow." (Laughter.)

The motion was not put, and the Senate adjourned at ten minutes to six.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1867.
THE LATE SERCTIONS IN MARMADD.
Mr. DAWER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee o

claim of the new hords of office-seekers changrous for the reward of their partian services. The good of the services is seldom consulted in making appointments, and more rarely in making removals, and the applicants care far less for the public interest tilan for their own. There is little or no excuring into the character and antecedents of the applicant other than as to his political services; no examination to test this qualification; no probation even during which have a right to demand that the time and talents of their chief public servants should be employed in performing the duties of that the time and talents of their chief public servants should be employed in performing the duties of the offices to which they are elected or appointed. Of their members of Congress they require results in legislation; the enactment of wise laws, and the entablishing of the best means for enforcing their execution. Of their heads of departments they demand an unromitting attention to the management of their revenue officers they demand the utmest vigilance, fidelity and zeal, in order that fraud and perjury shall not diminish the means by which we are to redeem the burdens of taxation. And above all, of the President of the United States they demand that his mind and heart, his whole time, energies and talents shall be civou to the high duties of that more than its parial office, to the general owners and and would mare no right to interfere with the appointing power, but should be left free for the parformance of their proper duties. What secretary of the Trasaury has not been compelled. What secretary of the Trasaury has not been compelled to give to a contest for a collectorally of customs or of internal revenue, the time and thought which might are the constitution, they are also as to propose measures which might lead to equalize the values of gold and currency and and frequently create run in the commercial world? We have seen also that at the change of the collectoral part of the probable principal collectors an

all inspection into Indian affairs.

Mr. Morrita, (rep.) of Vt., suggested that this bill was an important one, and should not be put upon its passage without being printed. He asked Mr. Windom whether it would sot involve an annual expenditure of \$100,000.

Mr. Windom replied that the annual expenditure in volved would be not more than \$40,000, and would save nearly half as many millions.

Mr. Schence spoke of the necessity of transferring the charge of Indian affairs back to the War Department, where it had been originally, and of the change which had made the Indian Department a nest of theves.

During the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-increw in the morning hour.

Executive Documents as follows:—

The report of the Secretary of State in reference to

The SPEARER presented executive documents as follows:—
The report of the Secretary of State in reference to attempted compromise of certain suits instituted in the English courte in behalf of the United States against France, Trembolm & Co., alleged agents of the so-called Confederate States. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It appears from the correspondence that on the 14th of December last Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Priolean has been disavowed as being wholly without authority. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler, on the 2Th of December, 1806, wrote a letter to Secretary Seward, asying "that certain authority herotefore conferred to Gonzul Morze had been revoked," and he requests that Mr. Seward will instruct Minister Adams to designate some suitable person to take charge and dispose of any unfinished business growing out of the authority herotefore conferred on Consul Morze had been revoked," and he requests that Mr. Seward will instruct Minister Adams to designate some suitable person to take charge and dispose of any unfinished business growing out of the authority herotofore conferred on him which may still remain in Mr. Morse's hands. Secretary Saward, January 12, 1867, informs Minister Adams that Consul Morze has disobeyed instructions in making the concensions of law against which he had been expressly warned by the department, and in acting without the concurrence of Mr. Adams. Finally, the presented agreement was one sided, stipulating absolutely an allowance to Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and not stipulating for any special belance whatever to the United States. Secretary Saward, in writing to Consul Dudley, January 14, 1867, says, in conclusion:—"In respect to such funds and property as Mr. Morse's authority really applied to, he was under express instructions to do not singulating for any special belance whatever to the United States. Secretary Saward, in writing to Consul Dudley, January 14, 1867, says, in conclusion:—"In respect to such funds and property as Mr. M

armly believed wome sets of our country, without injury or disrespect to anyone.

The report from the Secretary of State in answer to the House resolution of the 24th of January, asking information in relation to the removal of the Protestant Church or religious assembly mesoing at the American Embassy at Rome by order of the Roman government, stating that the department had received no information concerning the subject. It was referred to the same concerning the subject.

stating that the department had received no information concerning the subject. It was reterred to the same committee.

Also from the President of the United States, wish copies of lelegraphic despatches, &c., respecting the New Orieans riots, which was referred to a select Committee on New Orieans Riots. These documents include about four hundred foolscap pages of testimony taken before the military board convened at the Instance of General Baird, and consisting of Generals Mower, Quincy, Grogg and Haldey, together with their report, in which they condemn the centest of Mayor Mource, and any but for the declaration of martial law by General Baird, and the presence of the troops, fire and knoodshed would have raged through the night in all the negre quarters of the city, and the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the metry of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence, mothing would have remained but an arming for sall-defence, and as soon might have ensued unparalleled in the blastery of the age.

Mr. Pennas, (rep.) of Me., from the committee of conference on the bill in relse ion to pensions, reported that the committee had agreed. The report was concurred in. On motion of Mr. Layun, (rep.) of N. Y., the Committee on Frinting was authorised to emptoy a clerk. He stated as a reason the retor, the business imposed on the committee by the Juqui rice referred to it in reference to the Congressional Floke, and in reference to a reorganization of the public printing office.

The House Vaen went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Formery', in the chair, on the general appropriation bills. The committee first took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for V e year ending June 30, 1868, and ordered the name to keep of the public printing office.

Mr. Frick, (dem.) of Ohio, denounced the movement as a thrust made at the Catholic people of this country. The question was taken to Mr. Hale's amendment striking out the preamble, and it was adopted 65 to 32. Pending the question en the amendment as amended the committee rose and reported the Invalid Pension bill to the House, which was theseupon passed.

Mr. Frick, (rep.) of Mich., presented a memorial from the Governor and Adjustant General of the State of Michigan on the subject of the militia bill. It was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. Darling, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a potition signed by over fifteen hundred solidiers, praying for the passage of iswa granting bounty to those who have lost their discharge papers, and who are discharged for disabilities other than wounds.

Mr. Corkling, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the citizens of Alden, Eric county, N. Y., praying for the impeachment of the President, Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The donce at half-past four e'clock adjourned.

## VETO MESSAGE.

The Nebraska Bill Returned to the Sounte by the President with His Objections. Wassusoron, Jan 29, 1867. The following veto message was communicated to Con-

the Nebraska Hill Returned to the Senate by the President with His Objections.

Washundron, Jan 29, 1867.

The following veto mensage was communicated to Congruss to-day:—

To vize Sevars or vize United States.—

I return for reconsideration a bill entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union," which originated in the Senate, and has received the assessment of houses of Congruss. A bill having in view the state of the state of

## GARIBALDI.

his father abdicated and retired into exits. Visice Emanuel succeeded him, and religited the beacon free of freedom in the little kingdom of Sardinia, giving the press a certain amount of freedom, restoring liberty of worship as fer as the priests would allow, and doing his best to build up an independent parliament, that the conservative Italians might notice that a parliamentary government was possible. The great stateman and diplomatist, Count Cavour, advised Victor Emanuel to ally himself with Engiand and France on the Turkish question, from which followed that was against Austria in which Garbaid figured. In 1845 he commanded the legions that defended Rome, he there returned to America and returned again to Retrope some ten years before the great blow was struck in Italy. He entered Caprera, but was afterwards obliged to go back there on the addon treaty of peace at villa France by the Emperor of France, which so disappointed Count Cavour that it had the foundations of that disease which carried him to an untimely grave. It was then decided that there should be no armed intervention in the affairs of Italy so long as the revolution there was confined to its own limits. These crowds assembled at Palermo. The fing of Naples was torn down and that of Savoy was holsted. A rovolution was developing in Sicily. Garibaldi under the advice of home—"Go, go, go, in the mame of God and country! go, and never returns but with the lightning of victory blazing in your eye, and a free Italy marching in your eye, and refer the nation was ostenably to be only conserved, but where Previdence canable rehelled and struck down the cause of distuncts by delivering infilious out of the house of bondage. (Applause.) The remainder of the lecture touched upon recent events, which are fresh in the recollection of all.

Asterman, Rheumenttenn,

Asthma, Rhemmstlem, Nearnigh, Gost.
Positively no-cure no. pay. Dr. PITLER'S RHEMATIO
REMEDI, parsly vagetable. New York agens. Demas
Barnes, Wells. Belimbeld. Kitches, Coddagion. Sheddos,
Dutton, Freaman, druggists.

A. Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best light Breasing used. Sold by RUSHTON, 16 Astor Rouse, and by all druggists.

All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries.-Circulars and drawings acci. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway.

Ball, Black & Co. of BROADWAY.

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C'ristadero's Hair Dye. The Best Ever Man-ufratured. Wholesale and retain; also applied, at East. As for House.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lockstich,

We Publish Dr. J. H. Schruck's Address to his saless on the significance of V is paper. It is an interpretable and common-same view of treating commons and up induced dispasses and sp. well repart a cerusal.